

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

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OXFORD



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

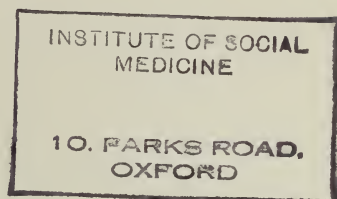
1938

KILMARNOCK

"STANDARD" PRINTING WORKS

1939

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF KILMARNOCK

FOR THE YEAR 1938



BY

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KILMARNOCK,
June, 1939.

**To the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of
Kilmarnock, and to the Department of Health for Scotland.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the year 1938. The Report is drawn up in compliance with the Health Services Circular No. 2 of the Department of Health for Scotland, dated 20th January, 1939.

The vital statistics for the year show an increase in the Birth Rate, a decline in the Death Rate, a considerable decline in the Infantile Mortality Rate and in the Epidemic Disease Death Rate. The Tuberculosis Death Rate is approximately the same as last year. Unfortunately the Maternal Death Rate shows an increase.

There was no extensive epidemic of Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year, but from the returns of Health Visitors and Headmasters, it was noted that Whooping Cough was becoming very prevalent towards the end of the year.

In December the Town Council agreed to the appointment of a Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon who might be called in by any practitioner to any patient suspected of suffering from Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

Following on the removal of the Maternity Home work to Holmes Road, the premises at Green Street were converted to act as the Central Clinic Premises for the Burgh. New accommodation became available for Antenatal and Postnatal work and for Venereal Diseases work among women. Satisfactory accommodation for the School Clinic was also made available at Green Street. Later in the year a new Clinic, mainly for Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Knockinlaw area and for school children from the relatively outlying Hillhead School, was started in the Knockinlaw Community Centre.

Further advance was made in the provision of a local laboratory. A room has been fitted out at the Maternity Home, and it is hoped that the service will start sometime in 1939.

I am indebted to Mr. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for much willing assistance during the year, and also to Mr. Dunbar, F.R.Met.Soc., Burgh Surveyor, for the Meteorological Section at the end of the Report.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Staff of the Public Health Department for all the help I have received during the year and for their co-operation in the preparation of this Report. In addition, I should like to thank the Medical Practitioners in the Burgh for their continued co-operation, the Conveners and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees and Sub-Committees and the other Officials of the Town Council, all of whom have helped in many ways to further the health of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. R. NISBET,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

Constitution of Committees at 31st December, 1938

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Convener—COUNCILLOR D. BOWMAN, J.P.

Bailie W. A. Gold, J.P.

Councillors J. Bryson.

Bailie J. Climie, M.A., J.P.

J. Wallace.

Bailie D. Cairns, J.P.

H. Wark, J.P.

Treasurer J. H. Carnie, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ; WIDOWS', ORPHANS', ETC., PENSIONS ACT,
AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

Convener—BAILIE J. CLIMIE.

Bailie W. A. Gold ; Treasurer J. H. Carnie ; and Councillors D. Bowman and
H. Wark.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. Jane F. Garven, Mrs. Margaret Blackwood and Mrs. M. D. Murchland.

HOSPITALS.

Convener—COUNCILLOR J. WALLACE.

Bailie D. Cairns ; Treasurer J. H. Carnie ; and Councillors J. Bryson,
J. Wallace, H. Wark and D. Bowman,

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P.(ED.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

H. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer (Burgh Maternity Home)—

E. M. McKENDRICK, M.B., Ch.B.

*Consulting Staff—*W. I. C. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B. F.R.C.S.(ED.), M.C.O.G.—*Obstetrician.*W. DOUGLAS FREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.—*Surgeon.*W. V. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S.(ED.).—*Orthopaedic Surgeon.**Kirklandside Infectious Diseases Hospital—*

Matron—Miss J. GORDON.

Burgh Maternity Home—

Matron—Miss M. B. McCREATH.

Kaimshill Sanatorium—

Matron—Miss S. M. CHALMERS (resigned 31/10/38).

Miss A. Y. DICKIE (appointed 1/11/38).

Health Visitors—

* † ‡ Miss M. A. ROBERTSON.

a * † ‡ Miss M. A. McCALLUM.

* † ‡ Miss H. P. CAMERON.

* † ‡ Miss C. M. McLEOD.

*Clerical Staff—**d* Miss A. D. MURRAY.

Miss E. S. GILLESPIE (appointed 2/5/38).

Miss E. GOLDIE (resigned 15/5/38).

Miss I. R. MURRAY.

Miss J. B. KEDDIE (appointed 31/5/38).

Mrs. A. MASON (appointed 21/11/38—temporary for A.R.P. work).

* State Registered Nurse.

† Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

‡ Health Visitor's Certificate.

a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.*d* Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the Year 1938

WATER SUPPLY

There was an ample supply of water available for the Burgh all through the year 1938, allowing for 60 gallons per day per person. At times there was available in storage a 225 days' supply. The lowest reserve at any time during the year was on 12th May, when a 160 days' supply was available (allowing for compensation water, etc.). All the water supplied was continuously chlorinated during the year. At the request of the Water Committee all regular employees on the water undertakings were examined and specimens of blood, urine and faeces were collected from them and examined at the Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory in Edinburgh. A modified form of examination was also carried out in the case of casual workers.

Dry Closets at Amlaird and North Craig were replaced by a water closet and a chemical closet.

An Analyst's Report on the water supply is to be found in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE

The only extensions to the sewerage system were those consequent on building operations carried out during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

For particulars of work in connection with these Trades, the Report of the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

During 1938, 300 houses were erected, of which number 276 were built by the Local Authority. Up to the end of 1938 the Corporation had built the following houses :—

Under the 1919 Act	190
1923 Act	108
1923 Act (Rehousing) ...	36
1924 Act	936
1930 Act (Rehousing) ...	848 plus Hostel for 16 persons.
1933 Act	160
1930 and 1935 Acts (Rehousing and Overcrowding)	323
Without Subsidy	322
TOTAL	2923 plus Hostel for 16 persons.

There were also in course of erection at 31st December, 1938, 216 houses under the 1930 and 1935 Acts (Rehousing and Overcrowding).

The following Table sets out the particulars of areas so far dealt with :—

TABLE No. 1.

Areas.	Total Number of Houses Demolished or Awaiting Demolition.	Number of Persons Displaced or Awaiting Displacement.
Nos. 1 to 15	527	1877

During the year the following areas were represented as Clearance Areas :—

TABLE No. 2.

No.	Area.	Number of Houses Demolished or to be Demolished.	Number of Persons Displaced from Houses to be Demolished.
16	East Shaw Street, Bentinck Street, and James Little Street	108	244
17	Bentinck Street ...	13	47
18	Titchfield Street ...	8	33
19	Titchfield Street ...	3	10
20	Titchfield Street ...	7	22
21	Dean Street	23	90
22	Campbell Street, Willock Street and Old Street	29	101

The necessary proceedings in respect of Areas Nos. 8 to 13 were carried out during the year, and the proceedings in respect of the Areas noted in Table No. 2 were pending at the end of the year.

As a result mainly of the Decanting Scheme approved by the Town Council in 1936, 147 cases of overcrowding were relieved in 1938, 1040 persons being concerned. On 99 occasions the overcrowding was relieved in Local Authority houses and on 48 occasions in privately-owned houses.

On 4 occasions in dwellings where the Local Authority had relieved overcrowding the houses had again become overcrowded.

It may be taken, from the most recent figures, that there are still over 20% of the houses in the Burgh overcrowded, and that the total housing requirement in the Burgh at the end of the year was in the region of 1,500 houses. During the year the great majority of the 60 worst cases of overcrowding were rehoused.

Only one application in respect of a dwelling for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Scheme was received during the year. The application was granted.

Knockinlaw House has functioned during the year as an Institute, and recently plans for an extension to include a lecture hall with the necessary offices have been evolved. These were still under consideration at the end of the year.

Progress with the building on the sites of Clearance Areas was made. Building operations have been held up somewhat in the High Street, Boyd Street Area, due to delay in the settling of compensation claims, but in the New Street, Hurlford Road Area, building was practically completed at the end of the year, the last of the old houses on the site being in the process of demolition. This area is a striking example of housing progress. The amenity of the district has also been greatly improved.

A decision was made during the year to erect Hostels at Bonnyton and Riccarton for the accommodation of single persons.

During 1938 the Scottish Special Areas Housing Association, Ltd., acquired 50 acres of ground at Shortlees Farm for the erection of 700 houses to be built of poured concrete (cavity walls). This should be a very valuable contribution to housing in the Burgh.

Further consideration has been given to methods of allocation of houses not of the Slum Clearance type, and the Scheme suggested in the Annual Report of last year was adopted with a minor alteration. The Scheme as passed by the Town Council is appended.

" POINTS " SYSTEM FOR GRADING HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

	<i>Points.</i>	
A. UNFIT.	1	No bathroom.
	2	No bathroom and W.C. common to more than two tenants.
	3	No bathroom, W.C. common to more than two tenants and deficient ventilation.
	4	No bathroom, W.C. common to more than two tenants, deficient ventilation and lighting.
	5	No bathroom, W.C. common to more than two tenants, deficient ventilation and lighting and dampness.
	6	No bathroom, W.C. common to more than two tenants, deficient ventilation and lighting, dampness and bug infestation.
	7	No bathroom, W.C. common to more than two tenants, deficient ventilation and lighting, dampness, bug infestation and no water.
B. OVERCROWDING.	1	For every unit above stipulated number.
C. DISEASE.	4	Active Tuberculosis.
	2	Other cases of Tuberculosis.
	2	Bathroom or W.C. a necessity on account of illness, etc.
D.	3	For every year in which application was made for a house in order to get married.
E. WHERE APPLICANT RESIDES IN A SUB-LET HOUSE OR OUTWITH THE BURGH.	3	For every year in a sub-let house.
	3	For every year during which applicant resided outwith the Burgh and had application lodged.

NOTES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

- (a) Length of time applicant has been ratepayer in the town.
- (b) Length of time since application lodged.
- (c) Special cases not covered by the Scheme to be dealt with by the Housing Committee.

FOOD SUPPLY

Milk.

During the year the Milk Special Designations Amendment Order (1938) came into force. This Order reduced the required minimum of milk fat from 3.5% to 3% in the case of the graded milks. From my experience in Ayrshire I am of opinion that this reduction was unnecessary and, in fact, a retrograde step.

88 samples of milk were taken in terms of Sections 20 and 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act. The details of the samples are published in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for 1938, page 34.

On 3 occasions the milk was found to be below the standard in respect of milk fat and on 2 occasions in respect of total non-fatty solids. Formal samples taken in each of these cases conformed to the standards.

These same samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis. 78 conformed to the standard of T.T. milk as regards total bacterial count, and 68 conformed to the Coli standard for T.T. milk. The results of milk sampling have not shown quite so satisfactory results this year as in 1937. The position is being watched carefully.

69 samples of graded milk were also taken for analysis. Particulars of these samples are set out below.

TABLE No. 3.

	No.	Conformed to Standard.	Did not Conform to Standard.
Certified	6	5	1
Tuberculin Tested (Past.) ...	1	1	...
Tuberculin Tested	58	40	18
Pasteurised	2	2	...
Standard	2	2	...

9 of the 18 unsatisfactory samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained from the school milk supply. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. When one pays for milk of a certain grade one expects to get it. Here we find that 18 samples out of 58 fall below the standard, *i.e.*, over 30%. None of the unsatisfactory milk was produced within the Burgh.

Certain other samples of milk were taken from milk arriving at Witchknowe Creamery. Particulars of the results of examination of these samples are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 37.

Samples of milk were taken for the Inoculation Test, and 2 of them were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. One sample was from a Burgh dairy farm, and on following the matter up, one of the cows in the herd was found to be responsible for the positive result. The cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. The second sample was from milk which came from the County area. The matter was reported to the County Authorities for further action.

The position this year with regard to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in milk is much better than it has been in any year of late. The following are the comparable figures for the last few years :—

	No. of Samples taken for Inoculation Test.	No. Positive.	Percentage Positive.
1938.....	84	2	2·4
1937.....	78	7	9·0
1936.....	36	5	13·9
1935.....	41	4	9·8
1934.....	53	7	13·2

Meat.

For particulars regarding the work done in the Burgh under the relative Sections of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 ; the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932 ; the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts, 1928 ; and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, the Report of the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

Miscellaneous.

During the year the Empire Marketing Board Poster Frames have again been used by the Public Health Department for displaying health propaganda. Posters have been displayed on the two frames in the Burgh each month, and have dealt with the following subjects :—

The School Dental Service.
National Fitness Campaign.
A Safe Milk Supply.
Good Health.
Exercise and Sleep.
The Laws of Health.
Care of the Teeth.
Prevention of Road Accidents.
Prevention of Tuberculosis.

“ KILMARNOCK REVIEW.”

5,000 copies of this publication are distributed to householders of the town monthly. During the year the Public Health Department was granted space in this publication for an article and the following subjects were dealt with :—

January	...	The School Medical Service.
February	...	Physical Fitness.
March	...	Tuberculosis.
April	...	The Family Doctor.
May	...	Sleep.
June	...	Recent Developments in the Maternity Services.
July	...	Holidays.
August	...	Vitamins.
September	...	Advertised Remedies.
October	}	Air Raid Precautions.
November		
December		

This opportunity is taken of thanking Messrs. Ritchie's Paper Products, Ltd., for their kindness in making the space available for Public Health propaganda.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1938

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,587.5 Acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,151
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,328

	Corrected Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Births (including Illegitimate)	769	19.2
Births Illegitimate	29	3.8 *
Deaths—All Causes	512	12.8 †
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	23	0.57
„ (Respiratory System)	14	0.35
Principal Epidemic Diseases	24	0.6
Children aged under 1 year	61	79.0 †
Children aged under 1 month	35	45.51 †
Women in Childbirth	4	5.2 †

* Rate per 100 Births.

† Rate per 1,000 Births.

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution—13.8.

TABLE No. 4.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DURING 1938.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Deaths from Measles	4	0.10
„ Scarlet Fever	—	—
„ Whooping Cough	6	0.15
„ Diphtheria	6	0.15
„ Influenza	3	0.07
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	0.10
„ Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	14	0.35
„ Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	9	0.22

TABLE No. 5.

DEATHS FROM SYSTEMIC DISEASES DURING 1938.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Diseases of the Circulatory System	135	3.36
Diseases of the Nervous System	66	1.64
Cancer	61	1.52
Diseases of the Respiratory System	55	1.37
Diseases of the Digestive System	31	0.77
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	20	0.50

TABLE No. 6.

STATISTICAL FACTS SHOWING KILMARNOCK'S POSITION FOR THE YEAR 1938.

	All Scotland.	Large Burghs.	Kilmarnock.
Birth Rate	17.7	18.4	19.1
Death Rate	12.6	12.8	12.8
Infantile Mortality Rate	70	77	79

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of living children whose births were registered in Kilmarnock during the year 1938 amounted to 890, of whom 488 were males and 402 were females. The sex ratio was thus 121 males to every 100 females, which is a very high ratio when compared with the figures for Scotland generally.

After allowing for the transfer out to the places of usual residence of certain birth registrations, and for the transfer in of births to persons normally resident in the Burgh but occurring elsewhere, the corrected number of births for the Burgh population was found to be 769. The Birth Rate then for 1938 was 19·2, a figure which is slightly greater than that for 1937.

The greatest number of births in any month occurred in May. Other months having a high incidence were January and October. The months of lowest incidence were February and November.

Twin births occurred 13 times during the year.

Deaths.

Deaths registered during the year numbered 512 in respect of persons normally resident in the Burgh. The Death Rate was 12·8; that for the previous year being 14·2 and the average for the previous five years being 13·2.

Some years ago the steady downward trend of the death rate became less apparent. (The lowest rate in the Burgh was noted in 1920.) This change is largely explained by the ageing of the population which has taken place, death rates tending to increase as the population grows older.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of children aged under one year numbered 61, and as births numbered 769 the Infantile Mortality Rate was 79 per thousand births, that for males being very slightly in excess of that for females. Compared with the previous year the rate for both sexes was less by 35. The rate for both sexes is 8 less than the previous five years' average. The Infantile Mortality Rate ranged from 138 in March and 141 in June to 30 in July and 30 in August.

Epidemic Diseases.

Deaths from the principal epidemic diseases numbered 24 as compared with 57 in the previous year. The death rate was 0·6 per thousand, and is 0·8 less than in the previous year. The most important causes of death in this connection were Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, each being responsible for 6 deaths.

The number of deaths from epidemic diseases is 14 less than the previous five years' average.

Tuberculosis.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis numbered 23 as compared with 21 during the previous year. The death rate was thus 0·57 per thousand of the population, which is to be compared with a rate of 0·66 per thousand—the previous five years' average. Mortality from Tuberculosis has been steadily declining for many years. The figures for the Burgh are very satisfactory when compared with those for large Burghs in Scotland, viz. :—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Kilmarnock	0·35	0·22	0·57
Large Burghs ...	0·66	0·20	0·86

Malignant Disease.

Deaths from this group of causes numbered 61, which was 18 more than in the previous year and 6 more than the previous five years' average.

Other Diseases.

Deaths from diseases of the Circulatory System took first place numerically during 1938.

There were 4 maternal deaths due to or associated with childbirth, as against 2 in 1937. The rate per thousand births was 5·2, as compared with 2·7 for 1937 and 3·5 for the five yearly period 1932-37.

The number of suicides during the year was 4, as compared with 7 in 1937 and 5 in 1936.

Deaths from accidents numbered 11 during the year, as compared with 18 for 1937 and 21 for 1936.

TABLE No. 7.
CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFER).

	Total	All Ages.		-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
		Male	Female												
Measles	4	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	6	4	2	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Influenza	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	—	1	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	6	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer—Malignant Disease	61	19	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	16	24	6	—
Diabetes Mellitus	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—
Other General Diseases—Chronic Poisonings	15	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	53	25	28	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	3	7	26	9	7
Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	13	9	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—
Heart Disease	125	56	69	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	13	23	39	35	9
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2
Pneumonia (all Forms)	18	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	4	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	33	16	17	11	3	—	1	—	1	2	5	4	3	1	2
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (all Ages)	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	12	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	14	9	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	5	1	1
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	35	16	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age	14	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	11	6	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	512	232	280	61	25	3	6	11	20	27	52	75	128	78	26

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total Number of Notifications received in 1938	242
Total Number of Notifications received in 1937	401
Average Yearly Number of Notifications received in 1934-38	393

The total number of notifications shows a large decrease when compared with the figures for the immediately preceding years. Indeed, there has not been a smaller number of cases notified in any year since 1919, when the number was 192. (The population of the Burgh would, of course, be considerably less in 1919 than now.)

During the year 18 food handlers were asked to stay off work as contacts of cases of infectious disease. In 3 cases compensation was paid.

Scarlet Fever.

81 notifications were received in respect of Scarlet Fever. This was less than half the number of notifications in 1937, and one has to go back to 1919 before a less annual number of cases occurred. The month of greatest incidence (14 cases) was September. The Table which follows gives details of the size of houses in which the cases occurred :—

TABLE No. 8.

Size of Houses Affected.	Estimated No. of Houses.	% of Total Houses.	No. of Cases.	% of Total Cases.
1-apartment houses... ..	1000	9·7	4	4·9
2-apartment houses... ..	3800	36·9	23	28·4
3-apartment houses... ..	3500	33·9	33	40·7
4 or more apartment houses	2000	19·4	16	19·8
Institutions	—	—	5	—

There were 70 instances of 1 case occurring in a house, 1 instance of 2 cases occurring in a house, and 2 instances of 3 cases occurring in a house.

96% of the patients notified were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

The following Table gives further particulars of Scarlet Fever for the last ten years :—

TABLE No. 9.

Year.	Notifications.		Removals.		Case Fatality per Cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Living.	Numbers.	Proportion per Cent.	
1930...	148	4	137	93%	0.7
1931...	188	5	156	83%	1.6
1932...	337	9	286	85%	0.6
1933...	339	9	305	90%	1.2
1934...	154	4	140	91%	...
1935...	233	6	221	95%	1.7
1936...	250	7	240	96%	1.4
1937...	174	5	165	95%	0.6
1938...	81	2	78	96%	...

Diphtheria.

66 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1938, a decrease of 44 from the figure of 1937. There have not been so few cases since 1934. The months of greatest incidence were January and March, in each of which 12 cases were notified. April and May were the months of least incidence, 2 cases in each month being notified.

There were 51 instances of 1 case occurring in a house, 4 instances of 2 cases occurring in a house, 1 instance of 3 cases occurring in a house, and 4 cases in a residential home (Nazareth House).

TABLE No. 10.

Size of Houses Affected.	Estimated No. of Houses.	% of Total Houses.	No. of Cases.	% of Total Cases.
1 apartment houses ...	1000	9.7	9	15%
2 apartment houses ...	3800	36.9	17	28.3%
3 apartment houses ...	3500	33.9	21	35.0%
4 or more apartment houses	2000	19.4	13	21.7%
Institutions ...	—	—	6	—

98% of the cases were removed to Hospital.

There were 6 deaths during the year giving a fatality rate of 9.0%. This rate is high and has not been exceeded since 1935.

On the 19th January a case of Diphtheria was reported in a young girl from Nazareth House. This was followed by another case on the 22nd and a third on the 26th.

A visit was made to the Infant Department and all the children were Schick Tested and any suspicious throats swabbed. Careful watch was kept on the children, and those found to be susceptible were immunised against Diphtheria. 10 cases were so immunised.

One more case occurred on the 11th February in a Schick Positive girl who had had one dose of Alum Precipitated Toxoid, sufficient time not having elapsed for her to develop her immunity.

During 1938 the incidence of Diphtheria in the Longpark and Knockinlaw Rehousing Schemes was again higher than the incidence in the rest of the Burgh. Of the 66 cases of Diphtheria occurring 13 occurred in the Longpark area, giving an incidence of 3·5 per thousand of the population, as against an incidence of 1·5 for the rest of the Burgh.

A perusal of the incidence per cent. of the population, aged 1 to 10 years, in the various areas would, however, suggest that part of the apparent increased incidence at any rate in the housing schemes, is due to the relatively greater proportion of children, who are, on the whole, more susceptible to the disease than adults.

Full figures regarding the incidence of the disease in the Burgh Schemes are to be seen in the Tables which follow :—

	Cases.	Cases 1 and under 10	Estimated Population.	Population, Ages 1-10	Incidence % of Population.	Incidence % of Population. Age 1-10.
Longpark ...	13	7	3700	1000	0·35	0·70
Rest of Burgh	53	34	36450	5800	0·15	0·59

	Cases	Cases 1 and under 10	Estimated Population.	Population, Ages 1-10.	Incidence % of Population.	Incidence % of Population, Age 1-10.
1. Longpark	13	7	3700	1000	0·35	0·70
2. Townholm	1	1	700	230	0·14	0·43
3. Riccarton (West)	1	1	1220	230	0·08	0·43
4. Bonnyton (Old) ...	2	0	1380	160	0·14	—
5. Bellevue ...	3	1	900	270	0·33	0·37
6. Scott Road	0	0	480	40	—	—
7. Riccarton (East) ...	2	2	1600	200	0·13	1·00
8. Middleton Park ...	0	0	1170	140	—	—
Rest of Burgh	22	12	11150	2270	0·20	0·53
	44	22	29000	4530	0·15	0·49

Immunisation Campaign.

This campaign, started in May, 1935, continues to receive satisfactory support from the public. Work has gone on steadily, if rather slowly. The figures up to date are as follows :—

Up to the end of the year 2,580 children had come under treatment by members of the Public Health Staff. A certain number had also been treated by private practitioners.

1863 children had been treated at School.

663 children had been treated at the Child Welfare Department.

54 children had been treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The ages of the children treated were as follows :—

1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.
588	1708	284

REAGENTS.

During the year the main method of treatment was by the two-dose method, using Alum Precipitated Toxoid (.1 c.c. followed in two weeks by .4 c.c.). It is contemplated that during the ensuing year the interval between the doses may be lengthened.

The following is the number of children treated up to date with the various reagents :—

T.A.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1348
A.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1163

REACTIONS.

There was no reaction of severity sufficient to cause worry during the year.

RESULTS.

Results with T.A.F. have not varied materially during the last year. Our main immunising agent, however, was, as pointed out above A.P.T., and of 484 cases treated and tested during the year 7 were positive.

The following Table gives a general picture of the position.

TABLE No. 11.

	Ages.			
	1-5 Years.	6-9 Years.	10-14 Years.	1-14 Years.
Percentage of known Schick Negative Children in the Burgh	9.7%	50%	13.5%	22.9%

CASES NOTIFIED AFTER IMMUNISATION.

There were 4 children notified during the year as suffering from Diphtheria who had previously been immunised. Particulars of these cases are to be seen in the section on Diphtheria under the Work of Kirklandside Hospital.

Erysipelas.

15 cases of this disease were notified during 1938. This is 1 less than in the preceding year. The only month in which no notification was received was October, the greatest number (3) being received in July. One patient was under the age of 1 year and 9 patients were over the age of 45 years. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Smallpox.

No case of this disease occurred in the Burgh during the year.

Enteric Fever.

There were no cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year.

Dysentery.

9 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year, 6 of them being notified in January when the 1937 epidemic was ending. There was 1 death from this disease in a young child during the year.

Pneumonia.

15 notifications of Pneumonia were received in 1938, 12 Acute Primary and 3 Acute Influenzal. The greatest number in any month of Primary Pneumonia was 3 in January, and the other cases were spread out throughout the year. Influenzal Pneumonia occurred in February, March and July. During 1938 there were 33 deaths credited to Pneumonia, all forms. 16 deaths occurred in males and 17 in females. This is the smallest number of deaths from Pneumonia since 1934, and of this number only 4 had been notified.

Influenza was not prevalent during the year.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

7 cases of Puerperal Fever and 12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1938. Of these patients 7 and 3 respectively were removed to hospital. There were 2 deaths from Puerperal Sepsis during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was 1 notification of eye inflammation in the new-born. The case was mild and the condition cleared up without hospital treatment.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

6 cases of this disease were notified during the year, 1 case occurring in each of the months of April, May, September and November, and 2 cases occurring in December. There were 4 deaths.

Tuberculosis.

30 cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1938. This is only 1 more than last year, when the smallest number of notifications in any year was received. Of the 30 notifications 18 were in respect of pulmonary disease and 12 in respect of non-pulmonary disease.

TABLE No. 12.

Table for the year ending 31st December, 1938, showing the diseases in the various wards of the Burgh and the houses of various sizes.

Diseases.	Wards.								Total.			Apartments.					Institutions
									1938	1937	1936						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Scarlet Fever	5	29	1	6	9	5	10	16	81	174	250	4	23	33	10	6	5
Diphtheria	2	29	7	2	5	7	6	8	66	110	115	9	17	21	11	2	6
Erysipelas	1	8	—	—	2	1	2	1	15	16	11	4	3	3	3	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	7	3	2	—	1	—	—	3
Dysentery	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	1	9	14	—	—	—	6	—	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	12	14	31	1	4	3	2	1	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	16	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	7	5	12	—	2	2	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	10	—	—	—	12	9	15	—	1	1	—	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	11	5	2	1	—	2	3	30	29	50	3	9	12	1	2	2
TOTAL	19	89	15	13	33	14	26	33	242	401	489	24	63	83	27	15	30

TABLE No. 13.

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and 45 under	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Total	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	6	4	2
Diphtheria ...	1	15	37	8	4	1	—	66	65	1
Dysentery ...	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	9	1	8
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	4	7	2	15	10	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	4	3	1	2	1	1	12	2	10
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	7	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	12	3	9
Scarlet Fever ...	2	29	41	3	5	1	—	81	78	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	—	—	1	7	7	3	—	18	14	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	3	2	3	3	—	—	12	10	2
	7	56	87	35	38	15	4	242	196	46

TABLE No. 14.

TABLE SHOWING THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Months.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal).	Pneumonia (Acute Primary).	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
January.....	—	12	6	1	—	—	3	2	—	11	6	41
February.....	—	7	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	19
March.....	—	12	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	4	2	24
April.....	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	9	3	20
May.....	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	14
June.....	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	13
July.....	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	18
August.....	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13
September...	1	5	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	14	3	29
October.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	9	3	23
November...	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	15
December....	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	13
	6	66	9	15	1	3	12	7	12	81	30	242

TABLE No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

	Dysentery.	Polio-Encephalitis.	Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.	Chickentox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia (Acute and Influenzal).	Scarlet Fever.	Total.	Patients Removed to Hospital.
1927	128	..	..	7	2	3	26	29	69	80	186	530	201
1928	27	3	..	3	2	..	32	54	79	50	180	430	228
1929	89	1	3	4	3	3	40	70	85	68	132	498	283
1930	45	..	9	4	3	7	28	58	89	49	148	440	217
1931	36	1	7	5	6	4	25	99	58	58	188	487	213
1932	..	1	2	58	3	5	6	3	4	16	45	46	52	337	578	355
1933	2	12	..	5	2	28	59	55	35	339	537	408
1934	2	7	5	5	..	29	61	41	25	154	329	246
1935	4	7	3	3	1	22	151	34	55	233	513	374
1936	3	15	12	2	..	11	115	50	31	250	489	381
1937	14	..	..	..	7	9	5	4	3	16	110	29	30	174	401	338
1938	9	..	..	..	6	12	7	1	..	15	66	30	15	81	242	196

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Our knowledge of these diseases is gained from two sources :—

- (1) by means of weekly returns from the Headmasters of Schools.
- (2) by means of weekly returns from the Health Visitors.

The following Table gives a resume of the information received :—

TABLE No. 16.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	2	4	13	2	—	20	24	46	114	226
Chickenpox ...	10	14	18	10	20	33	3	—	7	39	42	14	210
Measles	1	6	8	14	—	23	8	—	—	1	7	—	68
Mumps	54	40	27	12	15	14	—	—	1	1	—	1	165
German Measles	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Impetigo	16	4	5	11	9	5	—	—	5	10	3	5	73
Scabies	4	3	—	11	3	1	—	—	7	9	—	3	41
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ringworm	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Totals	86	67	61	61	54	96	13	—	41	84	98	137	798

Following an epidemic in early 1937 the town was relatively free of Measles in 1938, only 68 cases being reported. There were 4 deaths from the disease as against 11 in 1937.

The epidemic of Mumps noted in the last few months of 1937 continued to some extent into 1938, and during the year 165 cases were reported.

Whooping Cough became epidemic towards the end of 1938. There were 226 cases reported, just over half of them being reported as starting in December.

There were 210 cases of Chickenpox reported, the greatest monthly incidence being in October. This figure is to be compared with 150 in 1937.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Pathological Specimens arising from cases of infectious diseases are examined at the Clinical Research Laboratories, London, or at the Usher Institute of Public Health, Edinburgh, or at the Royal College of Physicians Laboratory, Edinburgh. Specimens taken under the joint V.D. Scheme are examined at the County Laboratory, Ayr.

A small Municipal Laboratory has been fitted up at the Burgh Maternity Home but is not yet in operation.

Disinfection.

This process is carried out by the Sanitary Department generally in the houses of the patients.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

With regard to active immunisation against Scarlet Fever there is nothing of interest to report during the year.

With regard to Diphtheria, however, the work carried out is detailed under Diphtheria in the Infectious Diseases part of the Report, see page 23.

KIRKLANDSIDE HOSPITAL

The Staff includes :—

The Matron.
2 Sisters.
4 Staff Nurses.
9 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and is responsible for the treatment of patients.

Unfortunately, owing to an accident, the Matron was unable for duty for the greater part of the year, and her work was carried on by the Senior Sister. It is pleasant to relate that the Matron was able to resume duty in October, 1938.

Early in 1938 Dr. W. D. Frew was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Corporation Hospitals.

In terms of the Scheme for the Training of Nurses under the auspices of the General Nursing Council, two nurses passed the first part of the Fever Certificate Examination during the year.

Repairs were carried out to the internal telephone system and to the tennis court during the year, and 2 additional swings were erected for the use of the patients.

It was decided to change the heating system of the hospital from the Vacuum Steam System to a low pressure Hot Water System, and work on this was well advanced by the end of the year.

Details of the patients admitted as regards age and area from which they were admitted are seen in Table No. 22.

Scarlet Fever.

170 patients were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever, 74 from the Burgh and 96 from the County Area. On 9 occasions the diagnosis was not confirmed. 3 patients were admitted as suffering from Diphtheria. They proved to be suffering from Scarlet Fever but are included in the figures under Diphtheria. On 2 occasions patients suffering from Measles were sent in as suffering from Scarlet Fever. There was only one death from Scarlet Fever during 1938. This occurred in a female patient aged 23 years, admitted from Kilmarnock Infirmary suffering from Surgical Scarlet Fever following extensive burns of the body and face. She was admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary from a County address and died after 17 days in our hospital.

The following Table gives the details of the most important complications of the disease in the patients admitted.

TABLE No. 17.

	Number.	Percentage of Patients Admitted.
Adenitis	42	24·7
Otorrhoea	14	8·2
Arthritis	13	7·6
Rhinitis	12	7·0
Albuminuria	7	4·1
Endocarditis	2	1·2
Nephritis	2	1·2
Jaundice... ..	1	0·6

The decline mentioned in preceding years in the number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted has been maintained in 1938, and the percentage incidence of Adenitis has again risen.

Diphtheria.

132 patients were admitted to hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, 68 of the patients being admitted from the Burgh and the remaining 64 from the County area.

3 cases proved to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, and in 17 other instances the diagnosis could not be confirmed.

Two patients were admitted as suffering from Laryngeal Diphtheria. Both patients were from the Burgh. The diagnosis was confirmed in both cases. One patient required Tracheotomy but died next day. The other patient recovered without Tracheotomy.

In all there were 8 deaths from Diphtheria during the year, giving a fatality rate of approximately 6%. In addition to the death from Laryngeal Diphtheria there were 6 deaths from Toxic Myocarditis and one from Haemorrhagic Diphtheria. 7 of the 8 deaths occurred in children admitted to hospital on the fourth day of illness or later.

The following Table gives the complications met with :—

TABLE No. 18.

	Number	Day of Development.	Duration.
Enlarged Glands ...	23	1st to 2nd day	3 to 9 days
Rhinitis ...	13	1st to 2nd day	3 to 15 days
Albuminuria ...	4	4th day to 8th week	3 to 11 days
Otorrhoea ...	1	1st day	10 days
Paralysis of Lower Limbs	7	21st to 56th day	3 to 35 days
Palatal Paralysis ...	6	4th to 42nd day	10 to 56 days
Pharyngeal Paralysis ...	1	24th day	19 days
Paralysis of Eye Muscles	2	21st to 56th day	4 to 28 days

120 patients received Antitoxin during the year. The dosage varied from 4,000 to 110,000 units per case. Sometimes Anti-Scarlet Fever Serum was given at the same time in cases where mixed throat infections were suspected. The routine method of serum administration was by intramuscular injection, but the severe cases, where possible, were all given intravenous serum, or if this was not possible the serum was given intraperitoneally.

During the year 13 patients were received as suffering from Diphtheria who had been immunised or partly immunised before admission. 4 of the patients were from the Burgh and 9 from the County. The particulars of the cases are set out below.

TABLE No. 19.

No.	Reference.	Age.	Where from.	Sex.	Time between Injections & Admission.	Whether Post Schick Done.	Clinical Condition.	Type of Illness.	Culture.	Result.
1	W.B.	9	B.	M.	1 Year	Negative	Patch on Tonsil.	Mild	N.	R.
2	A.M.	8	B.	M.	1 Year	Negative	Throat Clear.	Mild	P.	R.
3	K.M.	10	B.	F.	3 Years	Negative	Patch on Tonsil.	Mild	N.	R.
4	J.T.	7	B.	M.	1 Month	No.	Tonsil Patched.	Moderately Severe	P.	R.
5	J.V.	7	C.	F.	1 Year.	No.	Typical Diphtheria	Moderate	P.	R.
6	T.S.	9	C.	M.	3 Months	No.	Clinical Diphtheria Congested Throat, not typical	Moderate	P.	R.
7	G.M.	5	C.	F.	1 Year	No.	Clinical Diphtheria	Severe	P.	D.
8	R.W.	7	C.	M.	6 Months	No.	Patch on Tonsil	Mild	P.	R.
9	H.W.	6	C.	M.	6 Weeks	No.	Tonsils Patched	Mild	N.	R.
10	B.M.	8	C.	M.	3 Years	No.	Clinical Diphtheria	Moderate	N.	R.
11	J.R.	5	C.	F.	1 Year	No.	Clinical Diphtheria	Severe	P.	R.
12	A.D.	8	C.	M.	3 Years	No.	Clinical Diphtheria	Moderate	P.	R.
13	A.Y.	7	C.	F.	3 Years	No.	Patches on Tonsil	Mild	P.	R.

B.—Burgh.

C.—County.

N.—Negative.

P.—Positive.

R.—Recovered.

D.—Died.

Enteric Fever.

One female patient, aged 18, was admitted from Kilmarnock Infirmary as suffering from Typhoid Fever. The diagnosis was not confirmed. One female patient, aged 14, was admitted from the County area as suffering from (?) Enteric Fever. As this patient died six hours after admission to hospital no tests could be carried out ante-mortem. The appearances post-mortem were not inconsistent with diagnosis of Enteric Fever. Two patients were admitted as suffering from Typhoid Fever. In each case the diagnosis was confirmed. One patient died and one made a good recovery. One girl, admitted with Paratyphoid (B) Fever, made a good recovery.

Erysipelas.

18 patients were admitted as suffering from Erysipelas, and in all but one the diagnosis was confirmed. On 10 occasions the condition affected the face, and in the other 7 a limb was affected (legs 6, arm 1). The remaining case was found to be suffering from Cellulitis of the face. There were no deaths during the year. The value of the sulphanilamide treatment was confirmed during the year.

Puerperal Infections.

10 patients (all from the Burgh) were admitted suffering from puerperal infections. 9 of the patients made a good recovery, the remaining woman dying a quarter of an hour after admission. The following Table gives particulars of the cases treated.

TABLE No. 20.

Case No.	Age.	Day of Puerperium when Admitted.	Cervical Swab.	Diagnosis.	Result.
1	23	7th	+	Local Sepsis (severe)	Recovery
2	22	3rd	+	Local Sepsis (severe) Rash	Recovery
3	23	14th	-	Local Sepsis (moderate)	Recovery
4	35	4th	-	Local Sepsis Phlebitis	Recovery
5	24	6th	-	Local Sepsis (severe)	Recovery
6	39	12th	-	Local Sepsis (moderate)	Recovery
7	35	5th	+	Local Sepsis (moderate)	Recovery
8	19	3rd	-	Septicaemia	Died
9	39	16th	-	Local Sepsis	Recovery
10	29	14th	-	Septic Abortion	Recovery

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

9 patients were admitted as suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year. Of these 7 were found to be suffering from definite Meningitis, the diagnosis being confirmed bacteriologically in 5 of these. The remaining 2 patients were suffering from other complaints.

Particulars of the cases are recorded below.

TABLE No. 21.

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	C.S. Fluid Contained.	Diagnosis.	Result.
1	F	11	—	C.S. Fever.	Recovered
2	F	46	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovered
3	M	24	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovered
4	M	2	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Died
5	F	33	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovered
6	F	5	—	C.S. Fever.	Recovered
7	M	7	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Died
8	M	2	—	Meningismus.	Recovered
9	M	2	—	Lobar Pneumonia.	Recovered

Thus of the 7 cases diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 5 recovered.

During the year a new method of treatment was tried out which gave very promising results. This consisted of giving large doses of sulphanilamide by mouth and a 0·8% aqueous solution into the spinal canal, in addition to meningococcus antitoxin intravenously or intraperitoneally. When further experience is gained with this method of treatment, there is a probability of the mortality rate from Cerebro-Spinal Fever being reduced still more and the period of convalescence from the disease being shortened.

Other Diseases.

For particulars of the numbers, ages, etc., of other patients treated in hospital during the year, reference should be made to Table No. 22.

TABLE No. 22.
THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. in Hospital.	Admissions during the Year.					Patient Days.		Discharges	Deaths	No. in Hospital.
		Under 1 Year.	1 and Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total	Burgh	County			
Scarlet Fever	28	2	66	80	22	170	75	2438	183	1	14
Diphtheria	18	3	22	83	24	132	68	3126	134	8	8
Erysipelas	—	—	2	1	15	18	10	127	18	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	167	8	1	—
Septic Abortion	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	4	1	6	4	95	4	2	—
? Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	114	3	—	—
Scabies	—	1	6	12	—	19	19	274	19	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	2	3	6	4	213	6	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	3	—	—	5	4	130	3	3	1
Measles	—	1	4	1	3	9	4	74	9	—	—
Chickenpox	—	2	—	2	—	4	2	32	4	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	19	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
? Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	13	1	1	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	45	4	—	—
? Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	127	1	—	—
Quinsy	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	12	1	—	—
Mumps	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	—
Septic Adenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
Acute Infl. Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1	—	—
	53	12	106	188	85	391	207	7110	403	17	24
								6740 6 hours			

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 30 notifications in respect of Tuberculosis during 1938. Of this number 18 were in respect of pulmonary cases and 12 were in respect of non-pulmonary cases. There were 3 fewer pulmonary notifications in 1938 than in the previous year and 4 more in respect of non-pulmonary disease. The particulars as to age and sex can be seen from Table No. 25.

During the year the case histories of the notified patients were studied and an attempt was made to find out whether or not any of the patients had been in contact with open Tuberculosis in childhood. It is interesting to note that in no fewer than 8 of the 17 confirmed cases this exposure was noted. When it is taken into account that the histories were on many occasions far from complete, owing to circumstances outwith our control, these facts would tend to emphasise the necessity for the prevention of exposure of young persons to the disease. In the 8 cases mentioned, the onset of the disease in all but one occurred at ages from 19 to 39 years. 2 were males and 6 females.

Of the 30 cases notified during the year 24 were removed to a sanatorium. In the case of one patient notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis the diagnosis was not confirmed.

During the year 79 patients were referred for X-Ray examinations at Kilmarnock Infirmary.

At the end of the year there were 192 persons on the tuberculosis register, representing 0.48% of the population. Of the 192 persons 118 were pulmonary cases and 74 were Non-Pulmonary cases.

The tendency mentioned last year for the number of known cases to fall has been continued this year. The number 192 is to be compared with 216 for 1937.

There were 23 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 14 being in respect of pulmonary cases and 9 in respect of non-pulmonary cases. There were 21 deaths in 1937. Of the 14 pulmonary deaths 6 were males and 8 were females.

The commonest age for death to occur in the male patients was between 40 and 50, whereas in the female patients it was between 20 and 30.

The following Tables give further particulars of the work done during the year :—

TABLE No. 23.

HOME VISITING.

	Districts.				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Number of cases visited (after notification)	7	9	6	5	27
Number of old cases visited ...	52	56	26	35	169
Observation cases, etc.	2	1	1	1	5
Total visits to all cases	161	167	61	64	453

There follows a Table representing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

TABLE No. 24.

	Number Attended.		Attendances.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New cases 	6	4	29	15
Old cases 	22	36	92	152
Observation cases or contacts	6	8	14	17
	34	48	135	184

During the year 64 patients received Domiciliary Treatment.

The following Table gives particulars of the notifications during the year :—

TABLE No. 25.

		Age Groups.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total		
Pulmonary	...	—	—	—	4	3	2	3	—	12	—	11
	do.	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	6	1	5
Non-Pulmonary	Males	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	8	4	4
	do.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	2

The Table which follows shows the arrangements for institutional treatment for 1938 :—

TABLE No. 26.

		In Institutions on January 1st	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Institutions.	In Institutions December 31st
Pulmonary	...	3	18	11	3	7
	Adults—Males	7	13	10	4	6
do.	Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children—Males	—	1	1	—	—
	Females					
Non-Pulmonary	...	2	7	2	1	6
	Adults—Males	5	6	6	—	5
do.	Females	4	5	5	1	3
	Children—Males	6	5	8	1	2
	Females					
	Total	27	55	43	10	29

The following Tables show the number of persons in the Area at 31st December, 1938, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 27.

	Age Groups.									Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
PULMONARY—										
1. Sputum not present										
{ Males	—	2	4	4	—	1	2	—	13	
{ Females	—	2	6	6	1	—	—	—	15	
2. Sputum present but not examined										
{ Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	
{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli found										
{ Males	—	—	—	4	6	4	8	—	22	
{ Females	—	—	—	4	10	3	2	—	19	
4. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli never found										
{ Males	—	1	1	5	6	6	4	—	23	
{ Females	—	—	2	9	8	3	1	—	23	
PULMONARY TOTAL	—	5	13	32	32	18	18	—	118	

TABLE 27 (CONTINUED).

	Age Groups.								
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
NON-PULMONARY—									
1. Abdominal ...	{ Males 1	3	4	2	—	—	1	—	11
	{ Females 1	1	3	2	3	1	—	—	11
2. Spine ...	{ Males —	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females —	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	7
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)	{ Males 1	3	2	2	2	1	—	—	11
	{ Females —	2	3	1	2	—	—	1	9
4. Superficial Glands	{ Males —	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	11
	{ Females 1	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	8
5. Lupus ...	{ Males —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Females —	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Other Parts or Organs	{ Males —	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
	{ Females —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-PULMONARY TOTAL ...	4	12	16	20	16	3	2	1	74
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL ...	4	17	29	52	48	21	20	1	192

TABLE No. 28.

Return of number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year 1938, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an Institution and death :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	6	8	6	3
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	3	2
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	—	1	—
„ from 1 to 3 months before death	—	2	—	—
„ from 3 to 6 months before death	—	1	—	1
„ from 6 to 12 months before death	1	1	—	—
„ from 1 to 2 years before death	—	—	—	—
„ over 2 years before death	3	2	2	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	—	1	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	1	—	—

KAIMSHILL SANATORIUM

The Staff includes :—

The Matron.
1 Sister.
1 Staff Nurse.
3 Probationers.

The Medical Officer acts as Medical Superintendent.

In October, 1938, Miss Chalmers resigned her appointment to take up a post in England, and Miss Dickie was appointed in her place.

An Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp was installed in Kaimshill in June, 1938.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 10 patients in residence, 9 from the Burgh and 1 from the County. During the year 49 patients were admitted, an increase over the number for 1937 of 15. Further particulars with regard to admissions, progress of patients, etc., can be had from a perusal of Table No. 29.

8 patients received courses of Crysabine during the year. 8 patients received treatment with Tuberculin during 1938, and 6 patients had artificial Pneumo-Thorax induced.

54 patients were X-Rayed during 1938 and 15 received dental treatment.

Thanks are again due to those who, by the provision of entertainment, help to brighten the stay of the patients. This opportunity is again taken of thanking the Kaimshill Mission Workers for their continued interest in the patients.

Other Institutional Treatment.

In addition to the 41 patients receiving treatment in Kaimshill Sanatorium, the following is a note of the treatment given in other institutions :—

10 patients received treatment in Glenafton Sanatorium.
24 patients received treatment in St. Andrew's Home, Millport.
3 patients received treatment in Biggart Home, Prestwick.
2 patients received treatment in other institutions.

TABLE No. 29.

There follows a Table showing particulars of the admissions and discharges to Kaimshill during the Year :—

	Number in Hospital, 1/1/38.				ADMISSIONS.								DISCHARGES.								Deaths.		Number in Hospital, 31/12/38.	
	M.		F.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and over.		Total.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
BURGH—																								
Pulmonary ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	13	10	13	11	6	8	1	—	—	8	8	2	3	5	4		
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	3	2	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	3	1		
COUNTY—																								
Pulmonary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2		
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	7	3	4	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	2	—		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

1938 was the first complete year of work in the new Burgh Maternity Home, Holmes Road. The Staff consisted of :—

- 1 Matron.
- 2 Sisters.
- 5 Staff Nurses.
- 5 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent. Dr. E. M. McKendrick acts as resident Medical Officer, and Dr. W. I. C. Morris has again acted as Consultant Obstetrician.

The Clinic work was continued during the year at Green Street. The premises there were altered to form Central Clinic Premises for the Public Health Services, to include Maternity and Child Welfare accommodation, Antenatal, Tuberculosis, School Health and Female Venereal Diseases Services. These premises are the headquarters of three of the Health Visitors.

Another development during the year was the establishment of a branch Clinic in the Knockinlaw Institute, Longpark, which forms the headquarters of the fourth Health Visitor. It was felt that with the extension of the burgh housing, it was inconvenient for mothers to come from the outskirts of the town with their babies to the Central Clinic Premises at Green Street. The experiment of starting one branch Clinic (opened November, 1938) has been very successful, and has, as far as can be ascertained, been much appreciated by the mothers. With the development of the town in a southerly direction, and the contemplated building of a large number of houses by the Scottish Special Areas Housing Association, Ltd., it will be necessary in the near future to consider the establishment of a Clinic in the Riccarton area. A difficulty which is very real, is, that with the spreading of the town, more time is taken up by the Health Visitors in travelling. If another branch Clinic is started, it will mean that the Staff will have to be augmented by at least one Health Visitor.

In the Clinic Premises at Green Street there is a workroom for Voluntary Workers.

The Work of the Maternity Home.

32 beds are provided. During the year there were 621 patients admitted to the Home. 501 confinements took place, 511 babies being born. This number 501 is the largest number in any one year since institutional provision for midwifery was started. It shows an increase of 74 over the figure for 1937. Throughout the year, whilst the numbers in the Home varied to some extent, it was felt that the provision of 32 beds which at one time was thought to be on the high side, had definitely been justified.

The following Table shows the places of residence of the patients admitted :—

Kilmarnock Burgh	...	...	...	...	...	519
County of Ayr	...	...	...	...	...	91
Ayr Burgh	...	...	...	...	...	9
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were altogether 924 births notified in the Burgh in 1938, and the figure 501 represents 54·2% of the total. The fees collected in the Burgh Maternity Home during the year amounted to £1,635 7s 6d, as compared with £1,060 12s 6d in the previous year.

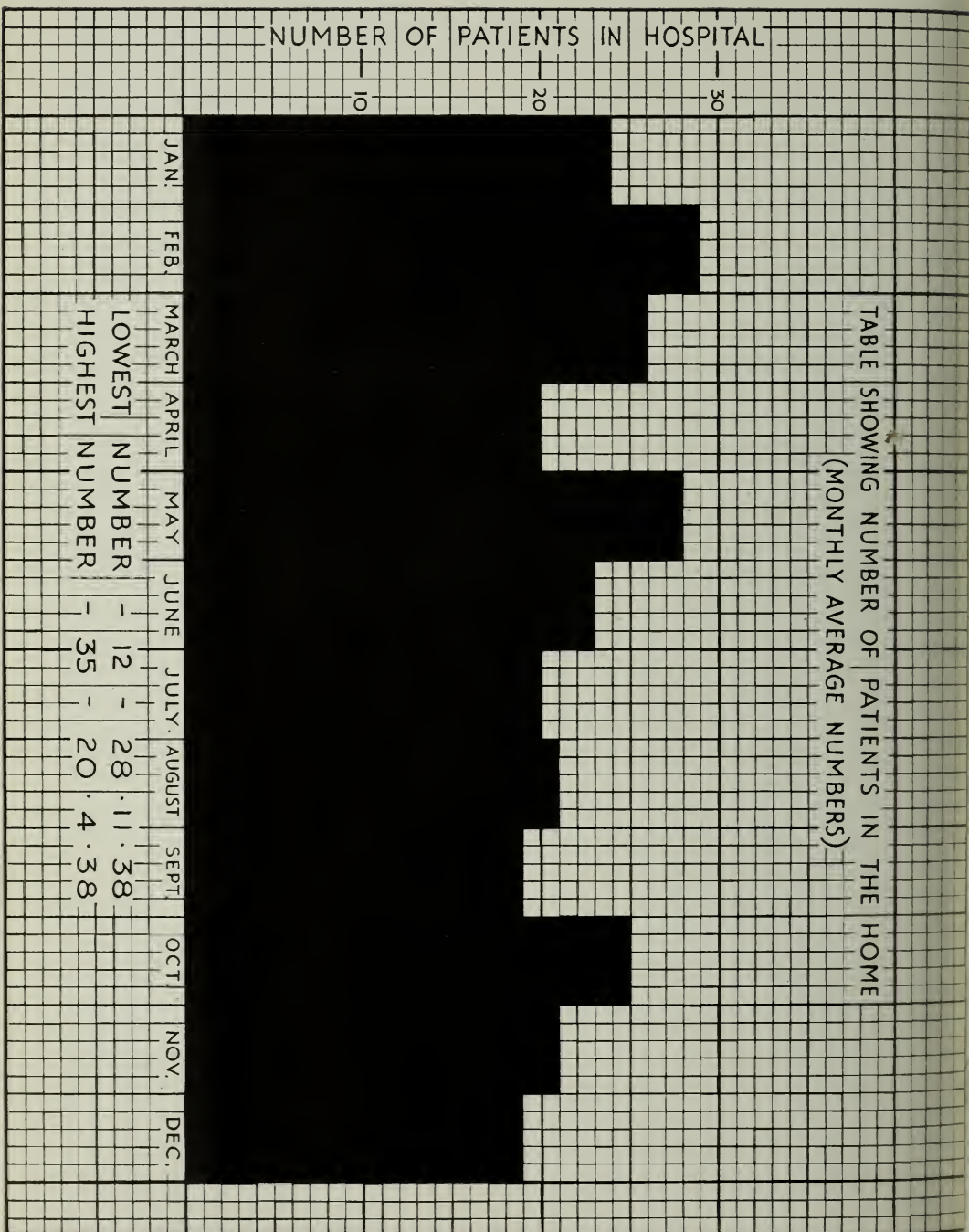
The following Table shows the percentage of births which have taken place in Institutions in recent years :—

TABLE No. 30.

Year.	Total Number of Births Notified.	Births Occurring in Institutions.	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Births Notified.
1932 	854	447	52·3%
1934 	876	540	61·6%
1936 	984	593	60·0%
1938 	924	601	65·0%

The following Chart shows the amount of accommodation at the Burgh Maternity Home that was occupied during the year.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOME
(MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBERS)



LOWEST NUMBER - 12 - 28 - 11 - 38
HIGHEST NUMBER - 35 - 20 - 4 - 38

During the year patients with serious complications were treated in the new Maternity Home, no patients having to be referred as in past years, to Glasgow for treatment.

Summary of the Work of the Home.

Number of confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Number of babies born	...	...	...	...	...	...	511
Normal confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
With doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Without medical attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Abnormal or complicated confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Caesarean sections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Instrumental deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Other deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of women having antenatal care at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Number of women admitted for antenatal care	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths resulting from septic abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

The percentage of instrumental deliveries during the year was 10·8. This is to be compared with an average rate for the years 1933-1937 (inclusive) of 18·8%.

ANTENATAL CASES.

87 expectant mothers were admitted for antenatal treatment. The conditions for which these patients were admitted and the results of treatment are appended :—

<i>Conditions.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Ante-Partum	Haemorrhage			14	13 recovered ; 1 died of cortical necrosis of kidney. There were 4 premature infants born, 1 of whom died, 1 miscarriage and 1 still-birth.
Pyelitis	...	...	...	7	All recovered. 1 was delivered normally (live child) and 5 returned later and were delivered of normal infants.
Albuminuria	...	...	...	32	13 were delivered normally ; 1 still-birth, 12 alive. 19 returned later, and all were delivered normally. There were two twin births, and on two occasions a macerated foetus was delivered.
Breech Presentations	...	...		7	External version performed successfully on 5 cases ; 1 failed version and 1 internal version. All were delivered normally later of live infants.
Debility	...	...	...	8	7 were delivered normally later, including two sets of twins, and 1 was discharged—condition improved.
Eclampsia	...	...	...	2	Both recovered ; 1 had forceps delivery (live child) and 1 was induced artificially and delivered of a still-birth.

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Post-Partum Eclampsia ...	1	Following normal delivery of normal healthy child.
Cardiac Condition ... (Mitral Stenosis)	2	1 was delivered normally of a live child and sterilised later ; 1 was discharged improved and had a normal delivery.
Hyperemesis Gravidarum ...	9	8 were discharged well ; 4 returned for normal delivery (live children), 1 woman required to have abdominal hysterotomy performed ; she died three days later.
False Labour	3	Returned later for normal delivery.
Pleurisy... ..	1	Discharged improved ; returned later for normal delivery.
Pneumonia	1	Delivered normally of premature still-birth.

ABORTIONS.

There were 53 cases of Abortion. The results of treatment are appended :—

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Complete Abortions	3	All recovered.
Incomplete Abortions ...	34	All recovered after removal of retained products.
Septic Abortion	2	1 recovered ; 1 died from pulmonary embolism on the 29th day after admission from Kirklandside Hospital.
Threatened Miscarriage ...	6	All recovered and were discharged. 4 have since returned. There were 2 normal deliveries, 1 premature birth and 1 macerated foetus.
Complete Miscarriage... ..	8	All recovered.

FORCEPS DELIVERIES.

There were 55 Forceps deliveries :—

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Prolonged Labour	33	All mothers recovered ; all infants live born.
Persistent Occipito-Posterior	2	1 normal delivery, 1 still-birth ; both mothers well.
Contracted Pelvis	2	Both mothers recovered. 1 suffered from vesico-vaginal fistula. Both children live-born.
Maternal Distress	1	Mother recovered ; child alive.
Foetal Distress	4	All mothers well. 2 normal and 2 still-births.

<i>Conditions.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Albuminuria, plus Blood Pressure	High	10	All mothers recovered; 10 normal deliveries, including 2 twin deliveries and 1 macerated foetus.
Failed Forceps	... ..	1	Mother recovered. Still-birth due to fracture of the foetal skull.
Eclampsia	... ..	1	Normal delivery of live child. Mother well.
Anaemia and Debility	... ..	1	Normal delivery of live child.

OTHER ABNORMAL OR COMPLICATED CONFINEMENTS.

There were 19 abnormal confinements. The conditions found and the results of treatment are appended :—

<i>Conditions.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Breech (Primiparous)...	... ..	6	1 had been a failed version; all had normal deliveries with live children.
Breech (Multiparous) ...	... ..	9	All mothers recovered; 7 normal infants; 1 premature (alive) and 1 hydrocephalus + spina bifida.
Prolapsed Cord ... ..	... ..	3	All mothers recovered. 1 premature (live-born); 2 still-births, 1 of which had to have perforation of head owing to hydrocephalus.
Face Presentation	... ..	1	Normal delivery of healthy child.

INDUCTION OF LABOUR.

<i>Conditions.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Medical Induction	... ..	14	4 high blood pressure—normal deliveries 10 post-mature—normal deliveries. All mothers recovered.
Surgical Induction	... ..	4	2 antepartum haemorrhage; 1 live-born and 1 still-birth. 1 eclampsia—normal delivery; 1 high blood pressure with albuminuria—live-born. All mothers recovered.
Medical, plus Surgical Induction ... ..	... ..	6	3 postmature—live-born; 1 tuberculosis of mother—live-born; 2 albuminuria with high blood pressure.

SPECIAL CASES.

<i>Conditions.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Delivered before Admission	... ..	3	Live-born; all mothers recovered.
Ectopic Pregnancy	... ..	1	Right salpingectomy performed. Auto-transfusion given and patient recovered.

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Results of Treatment.</i>
Rupture of Uterus before Admission... ..	1	Occurred through previous caesarean scar. Subtotal hysterectomy performed. Still-birth.
Hydatidiform Mole	1	Caesarean section for removal of mole.
Pregnancy, plus Fibroid Uterus, plus Ovarian Cyst	1	Subtotal hysterectomy; mother well.
Placenta Praevia	5	2 lateral; artificial rupture of membranes; 1 normal delivery and 1 forceps delivery. Both live-born and mothers both well.
	3	central—2 caesarean sections performed; 1 live child and 1 still-birth. Both mothers recovered. 1 internal version—infant premature and still-born. Mother recovered.
Blood Transfusions	6	All mothers improved.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

4 maternal deaths occurred during the year. 1 patient was transferred from Kirklandside Isolation Hospital suffering from a Septic Abortion. Death was due to Pulmonary Embolism on the 29th day after admission to the Burgh Maternity Home. One patient was admitted as an Antepartum Haemorrhage and suffering from Albuminuria and High Blood Pressure. She developed a Cortical Necrosis of the Kidney following an easy delivery. One patient died from Obstetric Shock resulting from a retained placenta, following normal delivery of a still-born child. One patient (from the County area) died from Toxic Hyperemesis Gravidarum four days after Abdominal Hysterotomy had been performed.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

9 patients developed Puerperal Pyrexia. In 3 instances the temperature was normal within 24 hours. 5 of the patients had a normal delivery, 3 had forceps deliveries and 1 followed Caesarean section for removal of Hydatidiform Mole. 1 patient was removed to Kirklandside Isolation Hospital following a high forceps delivery and recovered. 1 patient was removed to Heathfield Hospital, Ayr, following a forceps delivery in a twin pregnancy, the second foetus being macerated. 2 patients had a Pyrexia from Mastitis, and, in both, the breast required incision.

INFANTS.

There were 511 infants born. There were 26 still-births. There were 10 sets of twins.

STATISTICS.

The number of in-patient days was :—

Mothers 8285

The average duration of stay was 12 days.

The average number of beds occupied during the year was 23. The highest number occupied was 35 on 21st February and the lowest was 12 on 20th November.

Notification of Births Act.

The duty of notifying a birth is placed upon the parents, medical attendant and midwife, and notification must be made within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth. Only one of the above need notify, and the others need not if they have reason to believe that a notification has already been sent.

During 1938, 4 births failed to be notified.

The total number of notified births, including still-births, was 924, being 56 more than last year. 323 or 35% of these occurred in the patients' homes. 501 or 54.2% occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home, and the remaining 100 or 10.8% occurred in other institutions.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Number of births registered	legitimate ...	400	340	740
	illegitimate...	16	13	29
(b) Number of births notified	live births ...	...	...	...
	still births ...	...	...	...
(c) Number attended by doctors	...	...	...	193
Number attended by midwives	...	...	...	582
Number attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	149

Infantile Mortality.

During 1938, 61 deaths occurred in infants, *i.e.*, children under 1 year of age. Of this number 35 occurred under the age of 1 month. The Infantile Mortality Rate this year has shown a welcome decline, although it is still somewhat higher than could be desired and expected.

By far the greatest number of deaths occurred, as in past years, from prematurity. Pneumonia takes second place as the cause of death, these deaths occurring however, for the most part, after the first month of life. Deaths from Gastro-Enteritis numbered only 3 during 1938, as against 7 in 1937.

Full particulars regarding the exact causes of death, classified according to age at death, are to be seen in the Table which follows :—

TABLE No. 31.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.		1 and under 4 weeks.		1 and under 3 months.		3 and under 6 months.		6 and under 12 months.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prematurity ...	5	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	18
Congenital Debility...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia ...	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	5	5	10
Acute Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Heart ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage of New Born	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
White Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Collapse of Left Lung	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bilateral Hypernephromate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Infantile Eczema ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Mastoiditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Embolism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	13	13	4	5	8	4	4	2	4	4	33	28	61

Maternal Mortality.

There were four deaths in women normally resident in the Burgh during the year associated with pregnancy. Three of these occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home, and a note has been included under the Work of the Home giving particulars of them. The fourth occurred in Kirklandside Isolation Hospital, a girl of 19 dying a few minutes after admission, from Puerperal Sepsis.

Control of Conception.

Four women were referred to the Clinic held by the Women's Welfare Association at 123 Montrose Street, Glasgow, during the year.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

During the year frequent inspections of Midwives' Instruments, Bags and Records were made.

The following is a list of Midwives who notified their intention to practice during the year 1938 :—

Name and Address.	No. of Certificate	Qualifications
Adamson, Mrs. Agnes, Flowerbank Nursing Home	4201	Trained
Cossar, Mrs. Janet, Burgh Maternity Home ...	9191	Trained
Dunelly, Mrs. Grace, 27 Hill Street	3381	Bona-fide
Dunlop, Miss Eliz., Burgh Maternity Home ...	13523	Trained
Halliday, Miss Anne, Burgh Maternity Home ...	10278	Trained
Kearney, Miss Eliz., Burgh Maternity Home ...	9380	Trained
Lees, Miss Jean, Burgh Maternity Home ...	13085	Trained
McCreath, Miss M. B., Burgh Maternity Home	7805	Trained
Phillips, Mrs. C., 12 Irvine Road	3382	Bona-fide
Smith, Mrs. M., 70 Dean Street	4700	Trained
Whittingham, Miss G. M., Burgh Maternity Home	12194	Trained

The midwives employed at the Burgh Maternity Home do not engage in any outside practice.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, midwives may send for the assistance of a medical practitioner in a case of emergency or difficulty, and the fees specified according to the services rendered are paid by the Local Authority, who are empowered to recover such fees from the persons concerned.

During 1938 there were 54 emergency calls as under :—
 (there were 135 emergency calls in 1937.)

TABLE No. 32.

Conditions.	No. of Cases.
Lacerated Perineum	10
Persistent Occipito-Posterior	7
High Temperature	6
Delayed Labour	5
Difficulty in Labour	4
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	4
Contracted Pelvis	3
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	3
Prolapse of Cord	3
Embarrassment of Child	2
Breech Presentation	2
Uterine Inertia	1
Premature Birth	1
Retained Placenta	1
Miscarriage	1
Hydramnios	1
TOTAL	54

The Tables which follow deal further with the year's work of the midwives in the Burgh.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

BIRTHS.

Total number of births notified during 1938.	Total number of deaths of new born children (within ten days).	Actual number of births attended by Midwives.	Actual number of deaths of new born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
924	26	582	17	—	—

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Total number of cases during 1938.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.
1	1	—

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Total number of cases during 1938.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
7	1	2	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 33 (CONTINUED).

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Total number of cases during 1938.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
12	—	9	—	—	—

CASES OF STILL-BIRTHS (DEAD BORN CHILDREN).

Total number of cases during 1938.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1938.
46	24

As will be seen from Table No. 33, midwives actually attended at 582 births. In connection with these cases 17 babies died within 10 days of birth, two cases developed Puerperal Sepsis, and 9 cases Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the 46 cases of still-births 24 occurred in the practice of midwives.

NOTIFICATIONS FROM MIDWIVES.

The following notifications were received during the year :—

Sending for Medical Assistance	54
Notification of Intention to Practice	11
Still-birth Notifications	21
Notification of Source of Infection	3

General Report on the Working of the Acts.

The work under the Acts has gone on fairly smoothly during the year. It was noted that there were several cases of Pyrexia in the practice of one midwife on the district. Swabs were taken from the throat of the midwife and haemolytic streptococci found. She was kept off practice until her throat was clear bacteriologically.

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937.

The Scheme under the above legislation was carefully prepared during 1938. After consultation with the appropriate bodies, it was decided that Midwife Services should be wholtime, by one of two municipal midwives resident at the Burgh Maternity Hospital. It was hoped that the majority of the practitioners in the town would agree to serve under this Scheme. The Scheme was nearing completion by the end of the year, and it was hoped that it would be in operation some time during the early months of 1939.

Antenatal Consultations.

TABLE No. 34.

ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CLINICS.

	Antenatal	Postnatal.
Number who attended	433	116
Number of attendances	1346	128

It will be seen from the above Table that 433 women attended the Antenatal Clinic during 1938. Of this number 61 were under care at the beginning of the year, so that 372 attended for the first time during the year. Of the 433 women (145 were primiparae) who attended during the year, 63 were still under care at the end of the year. Nine were found to be non-pregnant,

and the following Table is a record of the 361 who were confined during 1938 in regard to where confinements took place :—

TABLE No. 35.

Burgh Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	313
At Home	...	...	...	...	...	48

Of the 313 women who were confined in the Burgh Maternity Home, 299 had normal confinements.

With regard to the patients attending the Antenatal Clinic during 1938, the following is a note of the abnormal conditions found :—

High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	28
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Breech (multiparous)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breech (primiparous)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Version performed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Debility and Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Twin Pregnancies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Abdominal Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Antepartum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	3

Dental Caries, Constipation, Heartburn, Oedema of the Legs due to pressure, etc., were also found in a number of cases.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

TABLE No. 36.

HOME VISITATIONS.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
INFANTS—					
Number of first visits (after notification of birth) ...	191	201	202	120	714
Number of subsequent visits ...	1655	1236	1077	1037	5005
CHILDREN (1-5 Years)—					
Number of children visited ...	871	857	630	785	3143
Number of subsequent visits ...	2609	2623	2073	1872	9177
EXPECTANT MOTHERS—					
Number visited	70	41	36	8	155
Number of subsequent visits ...	84	110	69	21	284
STILL-BIRTHS—					
Number visited	8	10	9	10	37
CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM					
Number visited	—	—	1	—	1
MEASLES—					
Number visited	16	10	—	3	29
WHOOPING COUGH—					
Number visited	60	61	26	15	162
CHICKENPOX—					
Number visited	9	5	28	11	53

Feeding of above Infants :—

Breast	592
Partly Breast	65
Artificial	57

The housing conditions of the babies born to women normally resident in the Burgh and visited by the Health Visitors during 1938 are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE No. 37.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Inmates.														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
One Room ...	19	110	65	31	17	8	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	259
Two Rooms	4	67	56	44	20	20	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	230
Three Rooms	1	47	41	44	35	22	11	15	5	2	1	—	1	—	225
Four or more Rooms ...	—	7	6	5	8	9	10	12	6	1	2	1	—	1	68
Total ...	24	231	168	124	80	59	37	32	14	4	4	2	2	1	782

TABLE No. 38.

THE WORK OF THE CLINIC.

	Under 1 Year of Age.	Over 1 Year of Age.	Total.
Number of children who attended	225 (58)	231 (97)	456 (155)
Number of attendances made ...	688 (145)	549 (209)	1237 (354)

The figures in parenthesis refer to numbers at the Branch Clinic. Branch Clinic numbers are also included in the main figures. Compared with the previous year there is a considerable increase in the attendance of children over 1 year of age.

TABLE No. 39.

THE CONDITIONS RECORDED WERE.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Skin Conditions	53	17	13	4	87
For Vaccination	43	22	22	5	92
Malnutrition	1	4	2	21	28
Digestive Disturbances ...	14	14	10	21	59
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	39	9	12	2	62
Rickets	2	3	1	3	9
Respiratory Affections	49	10	21	4	84
Enlarged Glands	10	—	8	4	22
Eye Conditions	22	8	6	6	42
Teething	18	6	3	5	32
Other Conditions	258	62	72	—	392
	509	155	170	75	909

Food and Milk.

As in past years milk was supplied for the use of infants and nursing mothers whose health conditions were unsatisfactory.

Instead of the usual practice of issuing Certified Milk for all our cases, except those that were for some special reason on other types of food, the Committee decided that for a period Humanised Dried Milk should be issued instead of liquid milk to babies under the age of 9 months.

In addition, during the year, the scheme for milk for antenatal mothers was in force.

The following shows the number supplied :—

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
1. Number of persons supplied with Liquid Milk, Dried Milk, Milk Substitutes and other food preparations...	89	553
2. Liquid Milk—		
Total quantity supplied—Grade—Certified (pints)	2888	: 6000
Antenatal Patients	3776	
3. Dried Milk and other Milk Substitutes—		
Trufood, Lactogen, Cow and Gate, etc. Total quantity supplied		6089 lbs.
4. Other Food Preparations—		
Cod Liver Oil		194 lbs.
Virol and Virolax		1036 lbs.
Emulsion		160 lbs.
5. Total Cost to Local Authority	(2)	£468 1 5
	(3)	371 8 8
	(4)	72 15 8
		£912 5 9
Amount recovered by Local Authority		14 10 6
		£897 15 3

It will be observed that the total cost for milk and foods to the Local Authority has risen very considerably during the year.

With the development of Clinic work at the branch Clinic premises (Knockinlaw Institute), an Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp was installed. This has proved a great benefit, saving mothers fairly long journeys two or three times a week. The Tables which follow are divided this year to show the work done at the Central Clinic premises and also at the branch Clinic.

TABLE No. 40.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRAL CLINIC PREMISES, GREEN STREET.

	Under 1 Year of Age.	1-5 Years.	Total.
Number of children attending ...	12	79	91
Number of attendances	217	1753	1970

ATTENDANCES AT BRANCH CLINIC.

	Under 1 Year of Age.	1-5 Years.	Total.
Number of children attending ...	6	46	52
Number of attendances	58	512	570

TABLE No. 41.

CONDITIONS TREATED AND PROGRESS MADE.

Conditions.	Number.	Results.		Particulars of Treatment.		
		Improved.	Not Improved.	Still Attending.	Finished course of Treatment.	Number stopped course before completion.
Malnutrition, General Debility and Allied Conditions ...	56	40	16	12	30	14
Rickets and Incipient Rickets	6	5	1	3	2	1
Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	4	—	1	3	—
Enlarged Glands ...	7	5	2	2	3	2
Chest Conditions (Bronchitis, etc.) ...	9	6	3	3	3	3
Skin Conditions ...	1	1	—	1	1	—
Other Conditions ...	8	6	2	4	2	2
Total ...	91	67	24	26	44	22

TABLE No. 41 (CONTINUED).

BRANCH CLINIC.

Conditions.	Number.	Results.		Particulars of Treatment.		
		Improved.	Not Improved.	Still Attending.	Finished Course of Treatment.	Number stopped Course before completion.
Rickets and Incipient Rickets...	4	3	1	2	1	1
Enlarged Glands	6	6	—	—	4	2
Chest Conditions (Bronchitis, etc.)	6	6	—	—	4	2
Skin Conditions	5	4	1	1	3	1
Other Conditions...	31	26	5	10	15	6
Total	52	45	7	13	27	12

Other Clinics.

TABLE No. 42.

	Central Clinic.	Branch Clinic.	Total.
Attendances for Dressings	489	56	545
Attendances at Weighing Clinic ...	3710	87	3797
Attendances at Food Clinic	5223	701	5924
Attendances at Immunisation Clinic	282	18	300
Other Attendances	290	46	336

Day Nurseries and Play Centres.

The remarks made in previous Reports still hold good. No progress has been made during the year under this heading.

Voluntary Workers.

The Voluntary Workers in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have continued to function with great success during 1938. The meetings of mothers were held on Wednesdays of each week, with an average attendance of 30.

I should like to pay a tribute to the activities of the Voluntary Workers, and assure them of the value of the services to the department.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A note on this disease has already been made under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE**Child Guidance Clinic.**

The Child Guidance Clinic started to function at the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street, on 1st October, 1938.

Sessions are held each week on Saturday mornings, and the Staff includes three Psychologists and a Speech Therapist. Members of the Public Health Staff examine the patients from the medical point of view when required. The work has had a most auspicious beginning, and the following Table gives some particulars of the cases dealt with :—

Delinquency.	Speech Defect.	Educational Defect.	Emotional Disturbance.	Total.
7	9	4	6	26

The Clinic is a voluntary one, and most of the incentive has come from the teachers in the area who have felt the need of such work being started. Indebtedness is also due to the Public Health Committee of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for their sympathetic understanding and the use of premises, and to the Education Committee of the County Council for their co-operation,

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief Public Assistance Medical Officer, and during the year the actual medical work has been carried on by the general practitioners in rotation.

A doctor attends daily at 10.30 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. at the Public Assistance Office for the purpose of seeing patients and issuing any necessary certificates. Visits to the homes of persons requiring medical treatment are made as required.

The arrangements for home nursing with the local Nursing Association continued as in past years and was much appreciated.

Again during the year there was a considerable increase in the number of persons receiving outdoor medical relief and in the number of persons admitted to institutions. The number of visits made was 946, as against 902 in the previous year. 38 patients were admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary as against 12 in 1937.

During the year the arrangement for the supply of medicines was altered slightly. It was felt that having one chemist in the centre of the town was causing a certain amount of hardship to the patients who had to come to that chemist from each end of the town. The difficulty arose when, having been asked to return for medicine, they had to make the double journey. Accordingly, it was decided that instead of having one central chemist, there would be three—the central chemist, one at the North end of the town, and one at the South end. The arrangement was brought into force in March, 1938, and seems to have worked well.

TABLE No. 43.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of persons who received outdoor medical relief ...	179	443	218	840
Number of persons who received institutional treatment ...	186	54	34	274
Total number of defects receiving medical attention ...			...	920
Number of visits made ...	...	...	...	946
Number of Medical Certificates signed ...	...	...	...	424
Number of Lunacy Certificates signed ...	...	...	...	14
Visits to Lunacy Cases under Guardianship ...	...	...	...	2
Institutional Treatment.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of cases admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary ...	13	12	13	38
Number of cases admitted to Cuninghame Home ...	173	42	21	236
Number of cases X-Rayed at Kilmarnock Infirmary ...	1	3	—	4

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 AND 1932

During the year the Health Visitors continued to act as visitors under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts. Cases requiring visiting are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Public Assistance Officer, and reports are furnished to him through the Public Health Department.

The following Table gives the details of the work carried out during 1938 :—

TABLE No. 44.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
New Cases 	1	—	—	—	—
Visits to Old and New Cases	30	14	13	16	73

DIABETES

During the year 82,600 units of Insulin were supplied by the Department.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACTS 1863 TO 1907

TABLE No. 45.

Successfully Vaccinated 	124
Insusceptibility to Vaccine Disease—	
(a) Constitutional Insusceptibility 	4
Medical Certificate of Postponement 	23
Died before Vaccination 	4
Referred to other Districts 	27
Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection	549
Removed from District 	21

BLIND PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT

At the end of the year there were 26 men and 24 women on the Roll of Blind Persons in the Burgh. In addition there were 4 persons on the Roll who belong to Kilmarnock but who at present live outwith the Burgh.

On 23rd June, 1938, the Blind Persons (Scotland) Act, 1938, came into force. This is a short Act enabling Local Authorities to submit Schemes for the treatment of persons subject to eye injuries or eye diseases. A Scheme was submitted to the Department of Health in the latter months of the year.

As in previous years the supervision is undertaken by the District Teacher of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who works in co-operation with the Public Health Department locally.

THE SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOS (MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS) SCHEMES, 1931 AND 1934

During the year, under the above Scheme, 3 persons were examined. In no case was it found necessary to certify the individual unsuitable for the employment he proposed to follow.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES

No changes are to be noted in the hospital accommodation during the year. The Corporation possesses Kirklandside Isolation Hospital, Kaimshill Sanatorium and the Burgh Maternity Hospital. The arrangement between the Town Council and Kilmarnock Infirmary whereby the latter body undertook certain medical services on behalf of the former was continued during the year.

With regard to ambulances, a new Austin machine was purchased during the year, mainly for the work of the Burgh Maternity Home. Another Austin ambulance is stationed at the Isolation Hospital. The two remaining ambulances are being re-conditioned and earmarked for Air Raid Precautions work.

The Kilmarnock Infirmary provide two ambulances for the conveyance of general medical and surgical cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Male patients continue to be seen at the Bank Street Centre on Tuesday evenings or at other times by arrangement. The premises are open each evening from Monday to Friday, and an Orderly is in attendance to supervise irrigation treatment.

Female patients are treated at the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street, on Mondays and Thursdays. It was possible to procure better accommodation for this Clinic as a result of the reorganisation which followed the transfer of the Maternity Home from Green Street to Holmes Road.

The number of patients who attended for the first time during 1938 was 97, of whom 70 were males and 27 females. These numbers represent a decrease from the corresponding figures for 1937. The comparable figure for the five previous years (average) 1932-37 was 132.

The total attendances made by patients at the Clinics was 2,479, a considerable decrease on the figure for last year.

Five patients were admitted for in-patient treatment to Heathfield Hospital during the year, and 3 patients to the Glasgow Women's Hospital, Rottenrow.

This year has seen the greatest advance in the treatment of Venereal Disease since Ehrlich's discovery of the specific arsenical for syphilis. In Sulphanilamide we now have a comparable treatment for Gonorrhoea. It only remains by experiment to fix the optimum dose and the best variations of the drug.

In 1938, 19 of those patients who ceased treatment failed ever to complete a course of treatment, whilst a further 21 completed a course of treatment but ceased attending before final tests of cure were carried out. Thus there was a total defaulter rate of 22·2%—for males 21·4% and for females 23·8%. The rates, when compared with those of last year, show a decrease.

Analysing these defaulter rates according to disease, it is found that the defaulter rate is very much higher in the case of Gonorrhoea than in the case of Syphilis in males, whilst it is about equal in females. The male Syphilis defaulter rate was practically negligible.

During the year the Magistrates viewed a propaganda film, "The Price of Ignorance," and gave permission for it to be shown to adult audiences.

TABLE No. 46.

RETURN OF CASES TREATED AT VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE DURING 1938.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Persons under treatment at 1st January, 1938	21	18	15	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	38	30
2. Persons removed from Register any previous year who returned during the year for treatment of same infection	3	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	6
3. Cases in which treatment or observation was commenced during the year	12	8	42	11	—	—	6	3	10	5	70	27
TOTAL of Items 1, 2, and 3	36	32	62	23	—	—	7	3	12	5	117	63
4. Persons who ceased to attend :— (a) Before completing treatment for ... (b) After treatment but before final tests as to cure of ...	1	6	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
5. Persons transferred to other Centres ...	—	2	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5
6. Persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for ...	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
7. Persons who died while under treatment	—	—	22	6	—	—	7	3	12	5	43	15
8. Persons still under treatment or observation at end of year for ...	33	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Items 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	36	32	62	23	—	—	7	3	12	5	117	63
Number of attendances ...	515	408	1237	236	—	—	31	12	22	18	1805	674

Examination of Pathological Material.	Microscopical.			Serum Tests.		C.S. Fluid Tests.	
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	Wassermann	Others.	Wassermann	Others.
(a) Specimens examined by the Staff of the Centre	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending the Centre which were sent for examination to an approved Laboratory	—	101	—	162	—	—	—

TABLE No. 47.

CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

	Burgh of Kilmarnock.	Ayr County.	Glasgow.	Hamilton.	Dumfries.	Total.
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to suffer from :—						
(a) Syphilis	10	10	—	—	—	20
(b) Gonorrhoea	32	19	1	1	—	53
(c) Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Non-Specific Venereal Infections	6	2	—	—	1	9
(e) Conditions other than Venereal	12	3	—	—	—	15
Total	60	34	1	1	1	97

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	1502	957	9	6	5	2479
Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given in the Out-Patient Department	213	143	—	—	—	356

TABLE No. 48.

NEW CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Total.		Congenital Syphilis.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a) Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) 1 and under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 5 and under 15 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
(d) 15 and under 25 years	2	3	15	5	—	—	5	3	22	11	—	—
(e) 25 years and upwards	7	4	27	6	—	—	1	—	35	10	—	—
Totals	12	8	42	11	—	—	6	3	60	22	3	1

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare (Kilmarnock Burgh).

Patients wishing to reserve accommodation in the Burgh Maternity Home may do so at Holmes Road between the hours of 2-3 p.m. and on Saturday between 11-12 noon.

An Antenatal Clinic is held at Green Street every Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Child Welfare Clinic is held at Green Street every Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m., and at the Branch Clinic (Knockinlaw Institute) on Tuesday mornings at 11-12.30 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics are held at Green Street on Mondays, 9-10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2-2.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9-10 a.m.; and at the Branch Clinic each Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Weighing Clinic is held at Green Street on Wednesday afternoons from 3-4 p.m., and on Thursday afternoons from 2-3 p.m.; and at the Branch Clinic on Tuesday mornings from 10-11 a.m.

An Immunisation Clinic is held at Green Street on Friday afternoons at 3 p.m., and at the Branch Clinic on Thursday afternoons at 3 p.m.

Tuberculosis (Kilmarnock Burgh).

A Clinic for the examination of cases of Tuberculosis or of Contacts is held each Monday afternoon at 3.45 p.m. at Green Street.

Venereal Diseases (Kilmarnock Burgh).

A Clinic for females is held at Green Street each Thursday evening from 5 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Monday evenings by arrangement.

A Clinic for males is held at 64 Bank Street on Tuesday evenings from 6.30 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Friday evening by appointment.

The Clinic at Bank Street is open every evening from 7-9 p.m., Monday to Friday, for subsequent treatment. Female cases have subsequent treatment at Green Street by arrangement.

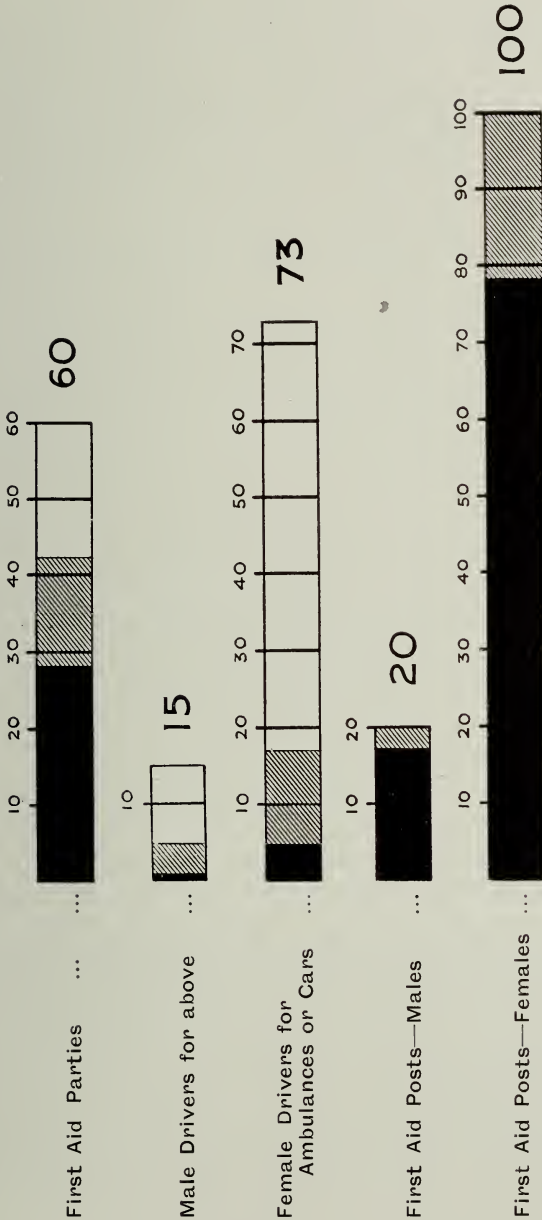
School Clinic (Kilmarnock Burgh).

In October, 1938, the School Clinic Premises were transferred from Grammar School, Dundonald Road, to the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street.

Clinics are held daily for the treatment of minor ailments, 9-10 a.m. and 4-5 p.m., at the Central Clinic and the Branch Clinic. The Assistant Medical Officer attends on Wednesday mornings for the examination of special cases,

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

The following diagram shows the progress of recruitment in the Casualty Service for the Burgh up to the end of the year. In addition to recruitment and routine training, premises have been earmarked as First-Aid Posts, and a certain amount of combined training carried out.



BLACK indicates recruited and fully trained. SHADED indicates recruited.
WHITE indicates gaps to be filled.

The totals needed for each section are indicated by the figures on the right.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901 AND FACTORIES ACT, 1937

TABLE No. 49.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES with Mechanical Power	43	4	—
FACTORIES without Mechanical Power	65	—	—
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including Works of Building and Engineering Construction, but not including Outworkers' premises)	2	—	—
TOTAL	110	4	—

TABLE No. 50.

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	2	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective...	1	1	—	—
Not separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	12	10	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1938

(WET AND MILD)

Rainfall.

The year 1938 had an excess rainfall of 32% and following the year 1937 with a deficiency of 13% the contrast was the more marked.

During 1938 the total amount of rain was 50·44 inches or almost 17 inches more than 1937. There were 133 dry days, 40 less than the previous year, while 190 of the remaining days were classified as "wet days," *i.e.*, days with ·04 inch or more rainfall.

This figure of 50·44 inches is only the second occasion on which the rainfall in Kilmarnock has exceeded 50 inches. In 1903 there were 57·49 inch of rain.

The first month of the year with fully 50% excess of rain ranked as one of the wettest Januarys in Kilmarnock. The period beginning 7th April was a record for this district, in that there were 31 days without rain. The fall for April, ·66 inch, is the lowest ever recorded, and in contrast were the falls for—

May	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79 inch, 164%
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·50 inch, 195%
and July	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·78 inch, 151%

October, however, was the climax, when for the first time in rainfall recording over 10 inches of rain was noted. During this month 10·37 inches of rain fell, which is only just short of three times the normal.

The rainfall for December is among the lowest figures noted for that month.

One inch or more of rain was recorded on four occasions, the greatest day's fall was 1·53 on the 3rd October.

In 1938 there were 685·6 hours of rain. October with 124·8 hours is the month with the largest number, while there were only 10·5 hours during April.

The average rate of fall for the year was ·2057 inch per rain day and ·0712 inch per hour; both figures are above the figures for 1937.

Sunshine.

There were 1,278 hours of sunshine in 1938, and the daily average was 3·5 hours; little different from the previous year. As in 1937, December again gave the greatest excess of sunshine which amounted to 79%. May had, as is usual, the greatest amount of sunshine of all months with 189·4 hours.

On the 2nd of September and again on the 4th of August 14·1 hours of sunshine were recorded, these being the highest figures reached in one day during the year. On 73 days the sun did not shine, and on 136 days the amount recorded was not more than one hour.

Temperatures.

The mean shade temperature for 1938 was 48·6 degrees F., which is about 1·1 degrees in excess of normal. The year was notable for the extreme mildness of the months of March and November. Both of these months had mean shade temperatures of fully $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the normal.

The first three months of the year were above average temperature and were followed by four months all below average and again by four months above the average culminating in the November excess, while the year finished in contrast with December being fully half a degree below.

The average day temperature for the year was 55 degrees F., and ranged from 44·3 degrees F. in December to 67·6 degrees F. in August. The warmest day of the year was the 11th of August with 82 degrees F. There were only five days of 75 degrees F. or more (warm days), and these were all in August. The coldest day of the year was the 21st day of December, on which day the mercury only rose to 26·2 degrees F. Only one other day could be classified as a "cold day" (a day when the temperature did not exceed freezing point).

The average night temperature for the year was 42·2 degrees F. or 1·5 degrees above normal. On the night of the 7th-8th August the temperature did not fall below 61·4 degrees F., while on the other hand on the night of the 20th-21st December the temperature was as low as 14·4 degrees F.

During the year there were eight warm nights (nights with 57 degrees F. or more), five of which were during August, while there were eleven cold nights (nights with less than 23 degrees). Six of these occurred during December. The number of nights with ground frost was low for 1938, and only numbered 70. The lowest temperature recorded on the grass was 11·6 on the morning of 22nd December.

Mention was made of the temperature during March, the mean shade temperature was 46·9 degrees F., and this made March, 1938, the warmest March ever recorded in Kilmarnock as it was in most parts of Scotland.

In a similar manner the figure 47·1 degrees F. the average mean shade temperature is the highest ever recorded in this district.

Miscellaneous Phenomena.

Again South-West winds were observed at 9 a.m. oftenest and that on 99 occasions. The only other figure approaching this was 72 observations for West wind. Calms were noted on 40 mornings.

During 1938 snow was observed to fall on only 9 occasions, but it only lay for a short time on each occasion, and only once for more than twenty-four hours. Hail was noted 13 times and sleet 6 times.

Thunder was heard on 13 days, while fog was only noted in the diary once.

Winds of gale force appear in the record on 35 days, which figure is far in excess of anything hitherto recorded in Kilmarnock.

TABLE No. 51.

			Mean Shade Tem- perature. + or - Normal.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.	
				Inches.	%	Hours.	%
January	...	39.5	+ .4	5.75	157	31.7	96
February	...	40.3	+ .6	1.73	57	62.9	114
March	...	46.9	+5.8	3.65	125	69.1	65
April	...	44.8	- .1	.66	31	173.7	125
May	...	49.4	-1.7	3.79	164	189.4	101
June	...	54.4	- .8	4.50	195	167.7	97
July	...	57.2	-1.2	4.78	151	168.2	101
August	...	58.6	+ .9	2.73	68	171.7	123
September	...	55.7	+2.2	4.16	132	96.8	81
October	...	49.8	+1.3	10.37	290	75.7	86
November	...	47.1	+5.5	6.10	157	31.8	82
December	...	39.2	- .6	2.22	51	39.3	179
Year	...	48.6	+1.1	50.44	132	1278.0	104

